several requests to charge submitted to the Court by the defendant, which said requests were refused by the Court and exception thereto duly taken, as more fully appears herein.

"Upon each of the exceptions taken by the defendant to the overruling of the Court of defendant's objection to the admission of evidence offered by the prosecution.

"Upon each of the exceptions taken by the defendant to the rulings of the Court in excluding testimony offered by the defendant.

"Upon each and every exception taken by the defendant to the rulings of the Court in refusing to direct the jury to disregard certain portions of the opening address of the District Attorney to the jury and to the refusal of the Court to direct the District Attorney to discending such remarks.

thrue such remarks.
"Upon each and every one of the exceptions taken by the delendant to the refusal of the Court to direct the jury to disregard certain portions of the summaing up of the District Attorney and to the refusal of the Court to direct the District Attorney to discontinue such

direct the District Altorney to discontinue such remarks.

"Upon each and every one of the exceptions taken by the defendant to the ruling of the Court in admitting or rejecting testimony on the part of a challenge for actual bias to any juror who participated in the verdict or in allowing or disallowing such challenge.

"Upon each and every exception taken to the ruling of the Court in admitting witnesses or testimony, or in deciding any question of law, or in charging or instructing the jury upon the law on trial of the issue herein.

"Upon each and every exception taken by the defendant during the examination of jurors herein and during the course of the trial."

Motion Denied.

Motion denied," said the Recorder, and Mr. Weeks took an exception.
"The defendant," continued Mr. Weeks, "respectfully moves in arrest of judgment herein that no judgment be rendered upon the verdict of guilty, on the ground that the facts stated in the indictment do not constitute a crime."

"Motion denied," said the Recorder again, and again the lawyer took an exception.

During these proceedings Molineux had stood obviously ill at ease, and once when his eyes, wandering, met those of his father, he tried pluckily but painfully to twist his features into a smile. Now, however, his whole expression changed and became suddenly informed with purpose and energy as his counsel said: "Your Honor, the defendant destres to speak on his own behali."

In front of him on the rail Molineux had laid a sheet of paper with notes on it of what he had to eay and although he used it only once to help him during his speech he glanced at it before beginning. Then came that curious and characteristic toss of the head and he began: "Of the crime for which I—"

HALTED BY THE RECORDER.

HALTED BY THE RECORDER.

He stopped short. The Recorder was gestur-ing toward him and his eyes which had been fixed upon the Recorder had instantly caught "Upon the request of the defendant and without advice" was the refly.
"This defendant" pursued the Recorder, "has been in court for three months represented by able counsel and has not spoken. It it is an anusual request coming at this time. Is this done by your advice, Mr. Weeks!"
"It is the defendant's desire, without regard to advice," said Mr. Weeks. "Counsel had no advice to give except that it was defendant's right to sheak if he so desired."
"The defendant has already spoken through his counsel, "responded the Recorder referring to the motions, and speaking somewhat sharply. "If this is put before me as a matter of the defendant's right I will rule upon it."
"It is the desire of the prisoner to sheak," and Mr. Weeks simply.
"That is another matter if it is his desire," and Mr. Weeks simply. "That is another matter if it is his desire,"
and Recorder Goff. "His right and his desire
are two different things," advised him merely as to his right, your I advised him here;
nor," said the lawyer.
I ignore your advice, sir," said the Recorder
I ignore your advice, sir," said the Recorder
that touch of temper." I will, however, perthat touch of temper." I will be the temper.

I will be the temper." I will be the temper." I will be the temper. I will be the temp he defendant to speak, upon his request." hank Your Honor," said Molineux, quietly,

AUDIENCE BREATHLESSLY ATTENTIVE. the room. He spoke rather rapidly, yet without any evi ience of excitement except that at the tirst phrase his color had come back, his shoulders had squared, ms whole face had steaded and he was the staunen and strong-wifted man who had gone through the racking stress of the trial without a tremor. There is a curious richness and depth in his voice and this, together with a naturally pleasing inflection and modulation, the calmness of his demeanor, the emotion which was felt magnetically rather than heard in his voice or seen in his expression, and the desperate situation of the man, borne with such in-superable courage, lent an inimitable and unattempted pathos to what he said, so that one rearring the mere words of his speech can hardly comprehend its effect upon the hearers.

"Regarding the crime of which I stand convicted," he began, "and regarding still another crime with which I have been here charged in courter." ged in court—"
a were charged with no other crime in Court," the low voice of the Recorder croke "You must confine yourself to the crime of h you have been convicted."

Fry well, your Honor," said the prisoner ng slightly. "I only referred to it as the city at the crime of the oes not paint and any of the evidence of Missimna Muler regarding the selling of the bot-le-holder. She did not sell it to me."

Here for a moment the speaker paused and planeed at the sheet of paper on which his "Trefer also," he continued in the same clear and extressive voice, "to the evidence of Mr. Koch respecting the leiter box hired by some person in the name of H. Cornish. It was not hired by me, Also to the evidence given as to sample boxes of patent powder sent around the country by the manufacturers. None of that powder ever came to me. Nor did I at any time over possess any of the instruments used in this crime.

He took a long breath, and looks. in this crime.

He took a long breath, and looked around him for a moment, the only time when his eyes quitted those of the facorder. There was an absolute hush in the court room, and the count of some belated cone? (apong at the door was like a succession of healings again,

lineux said:
"I have never had for one moment a murderous motive. As for the theories which the prosecution has offered, he continued, "I do not think that I should be convicted upon their not think that I should be convicted upon their suppositions or the guesses which they have indufed in. And, your Honor, I cannot con-ceive how any honest man can believe the tes-timent of Meholas Hockmann or convict any one upon an identification which is for sale."

"And now, your Honor, I am prepared to hear you sentence me. I am not acad, for I am not against any demonstration and it proved that there was no need of such warning. Every man in the noom sat silent with inseves fixed on the prisoner at the bar. The only sound was that of deep brenthing. A moment later the even voice of the Recorder, sounding dull and libress after Molineux's rich enunciation, was heard.

"All of the matters to which you have referred have been thoroughly examined and sifted by twelve men of as high a type of intellect as any that ever sat in a jury b.x. Your devoted and able counsel for two days without rest, with fine logic and acut reasoning, presented arguments to the jury upon all these points and that jury, rendering a consecutious verdict, found you guitty upon the evidence presented. With these matters I am not now concerned. So far as the Court is concerned the last verdict has been spoken. It is my duty to pronounce sentence according to law.

"The judgment of the court is that you. Boland Burgman Moliney for the subsection."

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH.

"The judgment of the court is that you, Roland Burniam Molineux, for the murder in the first degree of kat acine J. Adams, whereof you are convicted, he and you hereby are, sentenced to the junishment of death.

"And it is ordered that within ten slays after this day's session of the court, the Sheriff of the County of New York deliver you together with the warrant of this court, to the agent and Wallen of the State Prison of the State of New York, at Sing. Sing, where you shall be kept in solitary confinement until the week beginning Montay, the 26th day of March, 1900, and upon some day within the week so appointed, the said agent and Warden of the State Prison of the State of New York, at Sing ling, is commanded to do execution upon you,

MOLINEUX'S AMAZING CALMNESS. Not a movement did the prisoner make until ne propunciation of the sentence was fin-Not a movement did the prisoner make until the pronunciation of the sentence was finished. Then he bowed gravely, turned and walk-d out of the court room. His father's eyes followed him yearningly until the swinzing doors had shut him from sight. There had been no word of farewell between them. Leslie Molineux recalled the General from a reverse into which he had fallen and they left the court room together. An actor of long experience on the stage said as he left the court room:

perience on the stage said as he left the court room:

"That speech of Molineux's was a wonderful exhibition of nerve; the most wonderful I have ever seen. There isn't an actor in this city who isn't more rattled every time he has to go on in his part."

As the prisoner was taken downstairs he was accosted by "Chuck" connors, who has been a great admirer of his and has known him for some years, having boxed at the Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs performances. Chuck tried to shake hands with the prisoner and being held off by the officers became tearful and expressed broken asseverations of belief in the innocence of Molineux. Molineux was taken directly to the Tombs and told to make ready for his transfer to Sing Sing on the 2:10 clock train.

Leather-lunged new sboys shouting "Molineux sentenced!" did a lively business around the Criminal Courts building shortly after the sentence was pronounced. What all the curlous wanted to know was the train on which the convicted man would go to Sing. Sing. It became known soon that the 2:10 train was to be the one, and the crowd immediately began to increase in the hone of catching a glimpse of Molineux on his way to the station. Between the north side of the Tombs, from which the wagon gate opens into the street, and the Criminal Courts building, so great a throng gathered that the police were sent for, and, twenty strong, drove the crowd back to Elm street on one side and Centre street on the other. They had a long wait, for it was after I o'clock when Molineux came out. They passed the time by peering at the carriage which had come for him and which waited in the street for a time before gaining admittance.

Inside, Molineux was bidding good-by to be friends the keepers. To Denuty Warden

which had come for him and which waited in the street for a time before gaining admittance.

Inside, Molineux was bidding good-by to his friends, the keepers. To Deputy Warden Flynn who suggested luncheon, he replied that he had breakfasted heartily and dien't want anything more, but the Deputy Warden sent for some chops and potatoes, and when they came, the prisoner found that he had ambition enough to dispose of most of them. When he was told that the carriage was waiting, he held out his wrist to Deputy Sheriff Daniel J. Kelly for the handcuff, and looked at it curiously when it was snapped into place. It was his first experience. The other bracelet was snapped on Kelly's wrist.

"You're making a lot of unnecessary trouble about getting me up there," said Molineux, smilling. "You could turn me loose now and I'd go straight to Sing Sing on the first train without any attempt at escape."

"And I don't doubt it a bit," said Kelly afterward to some of the reporters. "As far as I'm concerned, I'd have been willing to take the risk. I've taken many condemned men up but I never saw as nervy a man as Molineux."

Inside the gate they got into the carriage. There was commotion in the crowd, and a great surging forward when the vehicle came out, in it, besides Molineux and Kelly, were Sheriff Cresland Deputy Sheriff Harris. Deputy Sheriff Cassidy was on the box. Immediately after the carriage had burst through the crowd, which was disappointed at having its view shut out by drawn curtains, Gen. Molineux and Leslie followed, and there was a cneer from the crowd. Whether it was for the prisoner or his father is a matter of conjecture. The carriage went up Elm street to Casal, to Broadway and thence up to Fifth avenue. On the way Molineux said to Sheriff Grell:

"Tee never seen the Dewey Arch, and I'd like very much to see it if it isn't out of your way."

"I've never seen the Dewey Arch, and I'd like very much to see it if it isn't out of your way." It's worth seeing," said the Sheriff. "I'll have the man drive slow so that you'll get a good view of it."

As soon as they came near the arch Molineux put his head out of the window, the curtains having been put up again, and took a long look at the arch.

Action of the control one upon an identification which is for sale."

A price upon his head.

His voice deepene and strengthenel a little as he leaned of ward and sand without rancor but with deliberate emphasis:

"Veilew journalism put a price upon my head. It was an invision to every plack, mailer, every periper, every regue, every man without principle, but with his price, to come forward, and to that inviation fleeking nor responded. The handwriting experts have testified larginst me. They have given their opnions and reasons: they may kell what they believe or think but, your Honor, I know that these hands hever put ten to paper to address that poison package or to write the disputed letters. Your Honor would not permit us to refer to mother noted case which is not in the sase.

"But, your Honor, all this is as nothing compared to what is in my heart at this moment. Above and beyond everything eise "—the man's voice rose and range."

The fourt is done of the District Attorney in seeking to villist the character of that pure and lovely woman who bears ay name. It was the act of a hackguart, it was a damnable le."

Thus far the old General had sat with his face was a suggestion of weariness as heard.

"And may, your Honor, the representation and pleass in the out flows, hait turned in his chair toward his son. Now he straightened up, his face a little down, hait turned in his chair toward his son. Now he straightened up, his face a little down, hait turned in his chair toward his son. Now he straightened up, his face a little down, hait turned in his chair toward his son. I would little the clear and pleass in the out of the district of the provided Moineaux. Shoulder with a flatily and to see you, Mr. Mullsmux," said the rought solves the hand, but he little his hat and lovely woman who bears ay name. It was the said to be a suffering soul.

"Thus far the old General had sat with his face was a suggestion of wearinessas heard."

"And may, your lictor, and prepared to heart you sentence and for the provided Moineaux shoulder with "I'm glad to see you. Mr. Mullynux," said the female and got out at the next stop, doubtless to go back and teil all Yonkers that she had brought solace to a suffering soul.

At Tarrytown, the next stop, about fifty men got aboard and marched solemnly through the car, a few being so impressed that they staid aboard and paid eash fares to Searborough. One respectable-looking commuter, on his way out, stopped opposite Mollneux's sent for a

"He Liveth Long That Liveth Well."

He that maintains "the perfect circulation of pure blood in a sound organism," or in other words, good health, may live both long and well. A great multitude of people gladly testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured their diseases, given them good health, and lengthened their lives.

Scrotula - " My boy suffered with scrofula when young. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him. He is now ten. Our physician advised its use. We always recommend it." Mrs. E. C. Clipper, 8 Kidder St., Cleveland, Ohio. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

moment nodded pleasantly and said: "Good luck to you, Mr. Molineux."

"Thank you, sir," responded the prisoner heartily, touching his hat.

The man touched his hat in response and went on. Shortly after this Mr. McCoy, who is chief of the fire department of Metuchen, N. J., where Leslie Molineux lives, came in and was introduced to the prisoner by Leslie. Another crowd swarmed on the ear at Searborough, staring at Molineux with round eyes. On the trib up Molineux smoked two cigars, one which his father gave him and the other presented by Sheriff Greil. Except when the train stopped at stations he had his cuttain up, but he spent most of his time chatting with those around him and paid little attention to the scenery.

CROWD AT SING SING STATION.

CROWD AT SING SING STATION.

A' least 500 persons were awaiting the train in and about the station at Sing Sing. Baggare trucks had been rolled down the side tracks and were filled with the prehensible-necked tribe. Loxes and barrels called into use as standards were scrambled for and the station seats were crowded, not with the sitting, but with the standing, who stretched to liptoe and clung to each others shoulders in their alarm lest they should miss something. The point of practical importance to the crowd was which end of the ear the convicted man and his keepers would get off at. Presently the moving forward of the line inside the car gave the tip to the waiting crowd, which straightway made a rush toward the front platform of the smoker. There was no cheering or shoutins.

Curiosity was the one dominant passion of the crowd, and having gained positions of vantage, they peered hungrily into Molineux's face as he walked down the steps and out toward the street with Deputy Sheriff Kelly. Close behind him came the Sheriff and the other deputy, then the General and Leslie Molineux, and then a dozen or more reporters who had come upon the train. Two of these reporters made a rush for the first carriage, climbed into it and bale the driver make his best speed to the prison. With a great cracking of the whippand shouting to the crowd, several of whom had narrow escapes from the horses' hoofs the carriage whirled away, and after it dashed the crowd. If the whole thing had been prearranged to divert attention from the centre of interest it couldn't have had a better effect. All the crowd believed that Molineux was in that carriage that was making such speed, and while they followed he walked caimly the length of the station with Kelly and climbed into a carriage that was making such speed, and while they followed he walked caimly the length of the station with Kelly and climbed into a carriage that was making such speed, and while they followed he walked caimly the length of the station with Kelly and climbed int

AN EMBARRASSING MISTAKE AN EMBARKASSING MISTAKE
Warden Addison Johnson was not at the
prison when the cavalende arrived, and HeadKeeper Counsustion was waiting for the
prisoner. The carriage containing the General
and Leslie Molineux and Mr. Battle reached
the entrance first. The lawyer got out first
followed by Leslie Molineux and at that
moment Connaughton came forward. Taking
Leslie by the arm Mr. Battle said to the head
keeper with no suspicion that his words
might be misunderstood: "This is Mr. Molineux."

this way."

Through the gates they went, down the big step- and past the open grated door and went in the prison proper. A moment later and Leslie would have been having his pedigree taken, but in the inside office was State Detectaken, but in the hand business it is to know

me the courtesy of the use of your columns to express my heartfelt thanks for the kindness of my friends, and, more than that, for the spontaneous expression, on the part of many with whom I have no personal acquaintance, of their belief in the innocence of my son, and their opinion that he has been unjustly con-

case are concerned, they are entirely within the control of the able counsel who have protected his interests, and with them I have nothing to do. My remarks are confined solely to personal and family matters. I do not desire to intrude these personal affairs upon the public, but, in view of the great number of letters and other communications which I have received, and in view of the very great publicity the District Attorney has seen fit to give to personal and irrelevant details by public interviews in the columns of the press while the charges were pending against my son, I feel justified, now that the trial is ended, in making this state-

"I may say, in advance, that I have been deterred from making such a statement earlier solely by the advice of counsel, and by my own considerations of dignity and of propriety. The views which I now express I have always entertained, and have been always ready to declare as soon as I could properly do so.

"It has been intimated in some of the newspapers that a fund should be raised for assisting the defence of my son. I should not mention this matter at all except for the fact that such publications will reach the eyes of those who do not know me, and who might derive an impression wholly erroneous, and one which I do not desire to be entertained by any human being. I should not allow pride to prevent me from accerting such assistance, if it were needed, for the reason that I should not myself hesitate to offer it to any person who needed it; and I should never be ashamed to receive what I should not be ashamed to offer. But I owe no man a dollar, and I neither need nor desire any assistance of such a character. I feel, and am, amply able in health, strength and in the courage natural to a man, to sustain all the burdens that God has placed upon me until He wills otherwise.

"I am rich in the firm belief that in the justice of Almighty God, in the devoted love and comfort of a noble wite, my sons and their do not desire to be entertained by any human

wives all united, all certain in the innocence of Roland Burnham Molineux, and certain that it will so be found in time. I need for mysell no other assistance and no other comfort or support. But for my household I do need, and I do appeal, for the support of the prayers of all those of every denomination and of every faith who. like myself, feel that my son is innocent and the victim of an unjust persecution. I do not ask for any maudim sympathy. My son is a strong man, able to bear his own sorrows, and responsible for his own acts. I appeal, moreover, to every man who is a man to respect the sanctify afflicted daughter, my daughter in affection and my daughter-in-law by her marriage to my son. Blanche Cheseborough Molineux. In their behalf, my friends, gallant comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, gallant soldiers of the Confederacy, late foes but now friends, as well as all others who resent injustice and revere womanhood. I ask you to assist them during my struggle in the front line of defence of those my best of earthly blessings. Shield and protect them from unnecessary and intrusive curiosity, let their modest womanhood and their agonizing sor-

instite and revere womanhood. I ask you to assist them during my struggle in the front line of defence of those my best of earthly blessings. Shield and protect them from unnecessary and intrusive curiosity, let their modest womanhood and their agonizing sorrows move you to their support, and let them be in your charge.

"As for my sons. I trust that they are brave men, with the strength to live and die bravely. I have seen my son Roland asleen as a child by his mother's side. I have seen him asleep in his cell after the verdict condemning him to death had been pronounced. Who is better able than I, his father, to judge whether that sleep was the natural sleep of innocence? And I have heard his first words on awakening at the call of his father, as if iy reveille, from that sleep after the verdict. How is Blanche? How is mother? And before that sad awakening, during all the dreary days of his confinement, day by day, week by week, month by month, there has been always that first loving cry from his lips for Blanche and mother. Can he be guilty of cowardly poisoning? Is it possible? Can it be? No! I know that he is innocent, and I know that I am alive.

"If these feelings are thought to spring from the prejudice of a father, ask the prison attendants, ask those ministers of religion and of charity who serve the wants of those poor prisoners, ask the sacred women, those visit ants of the Tombs," whether the behavior of Roland Burnham Mollineux has been that of a dastardly poisoner, they will, I know, speak for him.

"And a father may be permitted to say of his son, under these circumstances, that Roland has never done a despicable or a cowardly thing. It is not in him. He has always believed that the American bar is the purest in the world, and I still celleve so and honor and respect to take his punishment like a man. If whipped, he has acknowledged the fact, and has been ready to make the should have been at his side, and does not been faultess, but he has also had much of the specific provers, and they make th

cerning which I can conceive no difference in oninion, and I believe that in this view I am correct.

Think of the situation! A father, a mother and a wife sit by the side of the man who is being tried for his life, and they must be sident. The finger of seorn is pointed at the wife, and the lather of her husband, and her own father in affection, must be silent! I, the protector of that fatherless and matherless girl, whom my wife and I saw married to my son as the wife of his boson and the woman of his choice, must be silent! I must hear the presence of my wife and my daughter at that supreme moment characterized in a final argument, to which the law allows no answer, as a shame, a shame, with every emphasis of voice and gesture, and yet I must be silent!

"Can it be wondered that I appeal to the fathers, the mothers, the wives and the husbands of all the homes and firesides of the land for the assistance of their privers and their consideration for the mental and physical suffering of my household?

"I have failed in this communication if I have not made plain to all the noble-hearted men and women living under our flag my most warm and hearty thanks for their expressions of sympathy and their tender of service. Their kindness has inexpressibly touched me.

"Let me add one statement in conclusion:



Is your derby done up, been knocked off and out by winds and trampled by hoofs?

There's a Spring style or two here for you to choose fromcorrect or they wouldn't be here. The same old good quality, \$3.

Perhaps 350 bicycle knickers and about 50 possible-match coats left of the 1500 odds and ends of day before yesterday.

\$2.50 is not cheap for slopwork knickers - but these are our make, guaranteed just the same as when marked at higher prices.

Knickers or coat, \$2.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. 258 Broadway, cor. Warren. 569 Broadway, cor. Prince, 1200 Broadway, cor. 32d,

"Debt, Dirt, and the Devil"

Debt, dirt, and the devil are three bad things. and, while the latter, serpent-like, may wriggle in. the two former may be kept out by hard work, honesty, and scrubbingbrushes. - Spurgeon.

There's a Fourth-A COUGH!

It's first just a little cold in the head, a little tickling in the throat, a little bronchial trouble. At last, serpent-like, it wriggles its way down deep into the very tissues of the lungs, and the doctor says, "Consumption."

Keep your cough out! A 25-cent bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is large enough and strong enough to do it. There are two other sizes. 50 cts. and \$1.00.

There's nothing so bad for a Cough Coughing

"Three years ago I was given up to die because of serious lung disease. A friend gave me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and urged me to try it. I began to improve at once. Soon it seemed to me as if I had taken a new lease of life and you cannot imagine how great the change has been. I am now entirely cured and am extremely grateful to you

L. C. MERRILL, Middlebourne, W. Va. Jan. 8, 1900.

There's nothing so good for a Cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

SANE ACTION IN KENTUCKY.

POLITICAL FACTIONS PRACTICALLY

Chosen Governor Legally to Be Decided

here and in place of flery speeches that were to prevent Gov. Taylor from acting any longer as Governor, there was a peaceful conference of the lawyers, and they came away from court and back to Frankfort without even bothering the Judge. THE SUN explained fully to-day the complications growing out of the presentation of suits by each side in the contest for the Governorship, the Republican suit being suit. Eight up to the last minute the Demo erats declared that in Kentucky precedence is political cases didn't amount to a tinker's dam. and then at the last minute they got to talking

it over with the Republican lawvers

This was on the train from Frankfort to

Georgetown at 6 o'clock this morning. The upshot of it all was an agreement, the terms of which are not made public in detail. The substance of the agreement is that matters will remain at a standstill until next Wednesday. when, if a further and additional agreement is signed, the Circuit Court will get the case and it will be jumped through that court to the Court of Appeals, and perhaps to the United States Supreme Court. The substance of the additional agreement, as it was presented by the Republican lawyers, is that an agreed upon case is to be made up between now and Wednesday next; that it is to be taken to Louisville, where the Republican suit was filed, and is to be submitted to some Judge other than Judge Toney, whom the Democrats don't like because he granted an injunction that hindered them on last election day. This Judge will take the case and render his decision within forty-eight hours, after which the defeated side will appeal the case to the Court of Appeals, which will be in session in Frankfort. The Court of Appeals will set a day for argument and will hear both sides fully, and then within perhaps a week or perhaps less time will render its decision. After that, if there is anything in the case that can be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, it will be appealed by the side that may desire an appeal. The agreement, of which the above is the

substance, was signed by all the Republican lawyers and was taken by the Democrats, who, while evidently favoring it, asked for time to consider it. When the lawyers got back to Frankfort the Democrats called all their extra counsel into conference and went over the whole thing. Many of them were in favor of signing the agreement as it stood. Some of them objected and a counter agreement is now drawn up. It strikes out the proposition that an agreed case be submitted and says that the case be submitted. It leaves in abeyance the matter of an appeal to the United States. Supreme Court, for the reason that an agreement of that kind has something of the suggestion of a back down from the position that the Democrats have taken that no Federal court could possibly have any nuthority. But without this being in the agreement in words they are willing that there should be a verbal understanding that if the case can be taken to the United States Supreme Court it may be.

The Democrats are still in conference tonight, and, when they adjourn, it will be to meet again in the morning, when more lawyers who have been sent for will be here. They promise now to meet the Republican lawyers in the afternoon. The difference in the agreements being so slight, it is believed that the two sets of lawyers will not waste much time in coming to an understanding when they get together. In case they cannot agree, the first agreement to hold the case in statu quo until feb. 21 will stand, and on Feb. 23 the situation will be precisely the same as it was to-day. The Democrats will appeal to Judge Cantrill in the manner that they proposed appealing to-day.

The Sus reader will understand the quas-Supreme Court, for the reason that an agree-

to-day.

THE SUN reader will understand the question to be submitted to the courts is not who was elected Governor of Kentucky last November, but whether the meetings of the Democratic members of the Legislature, at which they decided in favor of Goebel in the contest, were legal meetings and whether the vote in

tive Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.—Adv.

favor of Goebel was taken legally. The law makes the Legislature the absolute judge in such contests, and if Gov. Taylor had a billion majority and his title to the office was contested the size of the majority would amount to nothing if the Legislature wanted to throw him out.

to nothing if the Legislature wanted to throw him out. While the lawyers have been conferring to-day the Democratic legislators, who have been having fun with themselves at Louisville, pretending to be the whole State Legislature in session, have been making desperate efforts to get together a quorum so that they could adjourn to meet in Frankfort on Monday. First, these Democrats howled that they would meet in Frankfort and nowhere else, and got an injunction restraining Gov. Taylor from interference with them. Then, after quiet had come to Frankfort they said their lives were in danger and they went to Louisville. They were assured by the Governor that they would not be interfered with in Frankfort, and they promptly stood on their hind legs and shouted that they'd never, no, never, come back to Frankfort. promptly stood on their hind legs and shouted that they'd never, no, never, come back to Frankfort. To-day they were brought to a realizing sense of the ludicrous position they occupied perhaps by the following petition pre-sented to them:

occupied perhaps by the following petition presented to them:

"Whereas, It appears that the Democratic members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky are, by force of arms, kept away from their lawful place of meeting and are unwilling to risk their lives in an attempt to resume their interrupted duties in the State Capitol and are kept at bay by certain bold, bad, wicked men concealed on the premises of the State building therefore, be it.

"Resolved, That we, the women of Frankfort, fearing that your morals might be corrupted in the wicked city of Louisville, do most cordially invite you to return and hereby tender our services as bodyguard to see that you are in no way molested in the discharge of your official duties and that you be guaranteed a sale conduct to and from the legislative halls, if it takes all the hat pins and bloomers in the city to accomplish that end. It is especially our desire that when you do return you do not forget to bring our beautiful and accomplished Governor and Ed Leigh.

"Hoping for your speedy return we respectfully submit this, our petition."

"WOMEN OF FRANKFORT."

They tried to pass a resolution to come back and found no quorum present. They met again in the afternoon and tried to pass it and there was still no quorum. They are meeting again to-night. It is alrogather likely that whether they get a quorum or not to make their coming legal to their minds they will be here on Monday anyway.

A great deal is being said here now about the identity of the man who shot Senator Goebel. While the Democratic organs continue to print incendiary articles, samples of which were sent to THE SUN last night, the Republican papers are demanding the immediate trial of Whittaker, Sutton and Jones, the three men who are under arrest on suspicion of knowing something about the crime. These men have been locked up since their arrest without indictment, or trial and even without a hearing. They have had absolutely no show for their lives at all. But it is evidently not to secure the release of these men that the kepublicans are pressing. There is something behind it that has not come out. In this connection it will be recalled that there never has been any legal investigation of any sort into the killing of Senator Goebel. The Coroner held no inquest, out of consideration for the feelings of his family. No autopsy was purformed on the body because his brother objected to it. The only thing in that way that was done was to endeavor to trace the course or later, of course, there must be an investigation by some competent court.

The Louisrike Post, an anti-Goebel Democratic paper, says significants. or later, of course, there must be an investiga-tion by some competent court.

The Lowscale Post, an anti-Goebel Demo-eratic paper, says significantly this afternoon:

"It is said interesting disclosures will be forthcoming when an investigation before some judge is granted." It adds, "There is a caper, coming amparently from an authority "It is said interesting disclosures will be forthcoming when an investigation before some judge is granted." It adds, "There is a report, coming apparently from an authoritative source, that when the Goebel murder mystery has been cleared up and the real criminals found, Gov. Taylor, Secretary of State Powers, ex-Secretary Finley and other Republican leaders will ask large damages in court from the sheets which have openly, or by insimuation, accused them of having a hand in the foul assassination of senator Goebel."

"The Courier-Journal and Times, whose charges of murder, both in the news and the editorial columns, have been open and bold, will be sued, and the suits will be pressed by the best legalitalent at command."

As a result of the accusations against Gov. Taylor his mail is loaded down with letters threatening his life. Here are some samples that will give the reader an ilea of the character of the mail being daily received at the Executive building:

"Covington, Feb. 9, 1900.

"Mr. Taylor: I mean what I say. I always said that if Mr. Goebel died I would kill you on the first sight I got of you, and so I will if it takes the life from me. I am willing to die with a Democrat. If you and your mob don't catch me in the net you will never catch me, and I will not leave the State. Taylor, I will do this if it takes me a year or forty years. I was in Frankfort five days and did not get to see you, but I will see you sometime, old boy, and don't you forget that. I am not a very good writer, but I can shoot just the same. The reason I want to kill you is because I know you had a hand in the killing of Mr. Goebel. You can look tor this at any time you come out."

Here the writer becomes an artist, drawing a heart surmounted by a cross and pierced by a dagger. Resuming his sereed he indulges in execrations so filthy that they would insure the author a long term in prison if the United

States postal authorities could find him. This letter was unsigned.

Here is another:

"Richmond, Va., Feb. 9, 1900.

"Gov. Taylor: Since it has pleased you to be the almost direct cause of William Goebel's death. I hereby notify you that unless the assassin is found (and you can do that) you will not be a living man by the list of March, so helping God. Reepoutofyour front reception room. Morgue. Truly.

On the ordinary paper in a fine hand, as if written by some well-educated person, is the following in red ink. on the ordina well-educate written by some well-educate following in red ink:
"Notice."

you later."
On the sheet bearing the warning is pasted a newspaper picture of Gov. Taylor. On the forehead is posted a skull and cross bones printed in red ink, evidently cut out of a druggist's noison label. Underneath this is written

'44 cail."
The effect the political situation in the State s having on business is shown, by the records of the United States District Court clerk's offices where notices of bankruptcy are filed, in this district in the last three days there have been thirteen notices filed. The average

WATTERSON AND RELMONT

Correspondence Regarding the L. & M.

Railroad in the Goebel Fight. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16,-The corresponnee which took place last summer between Henry Watterson of the Courier-Journal and August Belmont of the Louisville and Nash. ville Railroad was made public to-night for the first time. The publication was authorized in a telegram from Mr. Belmont to President Milton H. Smith. Mr. Belmont said that on account of persistent allusions and misrepresentations he wished the correspondence published. He said moreover, that he absolutely refuses to be drawn into the controversy with Mr. Watterson on the subject. "It is useless," he declared, "to attempt to stem the vituperation which has become both a habit and a po-

litical convenience. The first communication was a letter from Mr. Watterson to Mr. Belmont written on June 30, 1899. In it he made the statement: "The Democratic State ticket just nominated will certainly be elected. Under the operation of the Goebel law the result is not left to chance."

Mr. Watterson says that, in his judgment, the local administration of the road "is entering upon a course which, if it does not tend to destroy the property, will greatly burden and impair it." He warns Mr. Beimont that Mr. Smith has allowed himself to be carried to extremes and that if he should be permitted to continue on that course trouble would be inevitable.

Then follows a copy of resolutions a located.

inevitable.

Then follows a copy of resolutions adopted at the Louisville and Nashville's New York offices on July 11. It was resolved that "this board views with apprehension the attitude of that portion of the Democratic party of Kentucky as represented by the Hon. William Gerbel, the nominee for office of Governor, and his publicity avowed hostifity against the L. & N." and also that "in view of the threatened injury to the company's interests, the management are hereby authorized and instructed to adopt such proper lawful measures as promise to protect the interests of the company and to that end are instructed to appeal to structed to adopt such proper lawful measures as promise to protect the interests of the company and to that end are instructed to appeal to the people of Kentucky for protection.

This copy was forwarded with a letter from Mr Belmont to Mr. Watterson, in which the former disclaims that any relations had been established with the Despatch and Post, newspapers that the railroad had been charged with buying, and regretting that "in this critical juncture the columns of the Concier-Journal are not available."

DIAMONDS.

Our extensive purchase of unset diamonds in Europe before the recent advance enables us value. Diamond rings, brooches or earrings purchased from us now are good investments.

A. Frankfield & Co. Jewelers and Importers, 52 WEST 14TH ST.